H. Buehler

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, MARCH 24, 1841. Vol. 2—No. 26.

NOTICE.

Harrisburg, Feb. 23, 1841.

The amount of *tax* every district must levy to entitle itself to a share of State appropriation, is a sum equal to at least *sixty cents* for every taxable inhabitant in the district, according to the last triennial enumeration made in the spring of 1839. A list of taxables in each district is hereto appended.

Districts that have already accepted the common School system, and received their share of the appropriation for former years will on levying the proper amount of tax, be entitled under existing laws to receive for the school year 1842, which commences on the first Mondy of next June, *one dollar* for every taxable.

Districts which have not received any part of the appropriation of former years, but which accept the system for the first time at the annual election in March next, and levy the proper amount of tax, will under existing laws receive $4 40 for every taxable in the district in 1835, and $3 00 for every taxable in 1839, according to the annexed list. These sums, by a resolution passed April 13th, 1840, will remain in the State Treasury for the use of non-accepting districts, until the first of November, 1841, and no longer.

Number of taxable inhabitants in the Several School districts of the county, according to the enumerations of 1835 & 1839.

	1835	1836.		1835	1839
Armagh,	311	317	Lewistown,	459	513
Brown,	143	228	Menno,	205	233
Decatur,	148	189	Oliver,	358	441
Derry,	181	250	Union,	245	288
Granville,	178	235	Wayne,	183	346

S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

Two doors from the Bank.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silversmith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for WOOL CARDING &c., are requested to make payment on or before the first day April next. All persons refusing or neglecting to comply with this notice will have their accounts placed in a proper officers hands for collection.

John Henry.

Brown Tp. Feb 9th 1841.

To Millers and Dealers in country Produce.

The subscribers having increased their former extensive Wharf and Warehouse accommodations, are prepared to receive consignments of flour and all kinds of country produce, and will make liberal advances upon all property consigned to them. The Wharf accommodation is particularly adapted for the reception of boats, via Tide Water canal.

Wm. S. SMITH, & Co.
No. 80 South Wharves,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

Jacob M. Holderman, Esq. Harrisburg.
James Duncan, Esq. Aaronsburg, Centre county.
Francis McCoy. Lewistown,
Messrs. Graham and Hursch, } Lewisburg
" Hays and Beaver, }
John Foster. Jr., Brush Valley Centre county.
Samuel McCormich, Mill Hall "

March 3, 1841.

Beef Market.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of the borough of Lewistown and vicinity, that he will attend regularly in the market house every Tuesday and Saturday mornings with first rate beef.

William Butler.

March 3, 1841.

Notice to Collectors.

Collectors of County tax are hereby required to pay into the County Treasury the amount of their several duplicates without further delay, under the penalty of an IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT of the law against ALL DELINQUENTS.

JAMES BURNS, Treasurer.

Lewistown February 17th 1841.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, that he intends by the first of April to commence the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., March 10, 1841.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months. and no paper discontinued until all arrearagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention umstbe addressed POST PAID.

Burning of the Caroline, at Schlosser, Dec. 29, 1837.

Now that the imprisonment and approaching trial of one of the crew who destroyed the Caroline, has called the attention of the people and government of the American and English nations to that event, we shall proceed to give a fuller account of that, and of the previous and succeeding occurrences, than has yet been given. The whole matter, to its minutest details, is now assuming a greater importance than ever, since this imprisonment must hasten the settlement of this, and with it other vexed questions.

The rebellion on the provinces in the winter of 1837-8, was a movement of more importance than has generally considered. For years grievances, real and imaginary, and the state of the country would indicate that they were real, had produced various efforts for redress. Again and again commissioners had been sent to the mother country, but without success. At length, in both provinces, a revolution and a declaration of independence was decided upon. They had an illustrious example before them, an experiment successful at the time, and glorious in its results. They relied confidently upon the sympathy and assistance of their republican neighbors, and the friends of liberty throughout the world.

The leaders of this movement were men whose reputation gave it character. Paphineau was known as one of the most brilliant orators in the Provincial Parliament. Dr. Nelson, who now resides, we believe, in this city, was a man of immense fortune and great influence. Dr. Rolphe was the most distinguished politician in Upper Canada, and Wm. L. Makenzie, whatever his character, was the editor of the leading revolutionary paper; and had been chosen several times a member of the Provincial Assembly sent on reform missions to England, and twice elected Mayor of Toronto. Duncombe Lount, and others, distinguished for character and talents, took a prominent part in the rebellion.

After the failure at Toronto, Mackenzie and his followers took possession of Navy Island, which lies in the Niagara river, on the British side, just below Grand Island, and but a short distance above the falls.

Schlosser, the landing place of the steamboats, which ply between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and the lowest point in the river at which a landing can be effected, is directly opposite Navy Island, on this side, while the Canadian village of Chippewa lies over against it on the shore, and Navy Island, about two miles long, and averaging a quarter of a mile in width, shaped like a weaver's shuttle, lies between, but nearest Chippewa. At Schlosser there is but one house, a small tavern, and an old store-house on the dock, Chippewa is a straggling village of perhaps three hundred inhabitants. So much for the localities.

Their first act was to throw up breastworks, plan cannon, post sentinels, and try to make themselves as comfortable as they could. It was in the month of December. There was but one house, a small log cabin, on the Island, and except a small clearing around this, it was covered with a dense forrest.

They there raised a twid-starred flag, made a declaration of independence, formed a provisional government, and issued proclamations, calling upon the people of the province to assemble round the standard of the new republic, and upon volunteers from the American side to follow the illustrious examples of Layfayette, DeKalb, Kostusco. &c., and assist them in gaining their freedom from the yoke of foreign oppression.

It is strange that such an appeal should be anwered with enthusiasm, and that hundreds of brave patriotic spirits should rush to such a standard? There were among the volunteers on Navy Island, some as brave and noble fellows as ever stood fire. Young men, who, though fresh from their fire-sides their stores, or law offices, went into miserable barracks, lived for weeks on raw pork, and were on their posts still cool, courageous, and attending to their duties, while the cannon shot and Congreve rockets were crashing in the woods, and the bomb shells were falling like hail around them.

The relief committees who sent them their arms, amunitions, and provisions, were composed of men of the greatest influence and the highest respectability, and call them pirates, or whatever Mr. Fox chooses to call them, we have no doubt that they and most of those who volunteered in that affair, acted in good faith, and in the earnest hope of effecting a revolution which should be as glorious in history as that of 1776.

By this time, as may well be supposed, Navy Island, and the adjacent shores, had become the scene of intense excitement. On the British side, troops were assembling, batteries erecting, shells, mortars, Congreve rockets, and their munitions of war collecting. Their forces were under the command of Col. Allan McNab, assisted by Col. McDonald, Lieut. Elmsley, Capt. Drew, of the Royal Navy, &c.

On the American side, volunteers, by one's and two's, and sometimes larger companies, came to Schlosser and joined the forces on Navy Island, whose numbers increased daily. The farmers in the vicinity brought flour, pork, beans, potatoes, some for sale, and some as donations. A part was paid in cash collected in Buffalo, Rochester, and elsewhere, and a part paid in the notes issued by the Provincial Government, to be redeemed when Upper Canada had achieved her independence.

As was natural, a great curiosity was manifested to visit the scenes of war.—Thousands came from no other motive, and many visited the Island daily to see their friends, so that the small boats could not carry over all who wished to go, tho' plying constantly.

The daily and nightly cannonades and bombardments, though of but little damage to the opposing forces, added greatly to the interest and kept up the excitement wonderfully.

Though the large steam-boats had laid up for the winter, the lake and river were still open, and Mr Wm. Wells, the owner of a small steamboat, the Caroline, who was, and is, a very respectable citizen of that place, and for a number of years collector of taxes conceived the idea of taking advantage of this curiosity and excitement and making his boat profitable. He accordingly procured the assistance of several sailors, and one or two captains of steam-boats, cleared the boats from the ice, procured a license from the Collector to run as a ferry boat within the Buffalo district, with a large number of passengers, the ill-fated boat passed down the rapids at the head of Niagara. A little more than an hour's run brought her to Navy Island. The passengers landed, went on shore as far as allowed by the sentinels, looked around at the warlike preparations, and went back in the boat to Schlosser. A large number of passengers were waiting there, and she made one or more trips, carrying all who chose to go, reciving their fare and perhaps whatever freight they choose to carry.

At night the steam was blown off, and the boat was moored at the dock; as is usual, one of the crew kept watch to protect the boat from fire or thieves. This was the evening of the twenty ninth of December.

It will be remembered that the Hotels at Niagara Falls are three miles distant. The tavern and only house at Schlosser, could not give beds to half those whose curiosity had brought them to this spot, for at this time a descent upon the Island and a grand battle was expected every hour, and especially every night, for Col. McNab had been collecting boats for that purpose. Those, therefore, who could not obtain beds at the house, solicited and obtained berths on board the boat, which was thus filled with unarmed men and boys who went to sleep without dreaming of danger.

In the British camp this movement was looked upon with alarm. They imagined that the whole population of the frontier was enlisted in the patriot cause, and that the Caroline belonged to the rebels. It was determined therefore, to destroy her; and on the evening of the twenty-ninth, several officers, by permission of the commandant, beat up for volunteers to go on the expedition.

It is contended that the British Commandant supposed that the boat lay at Navy Island. Those who are familiar with the localities, however, are aware that the store house at Schlosser could be plain seen from Chippewa, and the steam-boat lying at the dock.

It was after the hour of midnight, when all but the single watch were asleep, that the four boats filled with men armed to the teeth commanded by Capt. Drew, approached her with muffled oars, and in perfect silence. The dock lays in a sort of bay formed by a narrow Island and out of the main current of the river. The boats had therefore, to row round this Island and come down by the shore.

The sentinel saw them just as they sprung on board, but had only time to give the alarm.

The boarding party sprung on board with a yell, and the watchword, "give the damned Yankees no quarter," and in a moment the whole boat was a scene of terrible confusion. Men awoke from their sleep, and sprung from their berths, to meet the flash of a pistol, or a blow of an uplifted sabre. Capt. Harding, a brother of the distinguished painter, carries the scar on his forehead. Some jumped into the river, others upon the dock. Durfee, a stage driver, from Buffaloe and one of those who went on the boat to get a night's lodging, was shot through the head just as he sprung ashore, and fell dead upon the planks.

In the melee, one or more of the boarding party were wounded by their own weapons. One received a sabre cut, and another was grazed by a pistol ball; but as far as we can learn, no resistance was made by those on the boat. They had no arms, but one pocket pistol on board, and no amunition for that.

As soon as the fight or massacre was over the moorings of the boat were cast off, and she was towed into the current and set on fire. As the flames rose from her, a signal light was seen on the Canada shore, to guide the boats on their return, and by that and the light of the burning steam-boat, which was soon a mass of flames, and which, with her engins working by the heat of the flames was now approaching the great cataract. When the boats reached the shore they were cheered repeatedly, and those who had taken part in the affair, showed their arms, and exhibited various trophies of their valor. McLeod, as was sworn to by respectable witnesses on his late examination, showed the lock of his pistol, clotted with hair and blood, with which he had killed "one of the d—d Yankees."

It is impossible to say how many were killed. Durfee was left dead on the shore, two were severely wounded and others slightly.

It was the boast of some of the Canadians that they had killed six or seven more than that number, who were known to have been at Schlosser that night, and have never been seen or heard of since.

The excitement caused by this event in its immediate vicinity was tremendous. The militia poured in from the surrounding country, eager to cross the lines, and nothing but the prudence of Gen. Scott, who arrived immediately after, could have prevented immediate retribution.

The authorities of Niagara County immediately went into an investigation of the whole affair, and bills of indictment were found against several, who were recognized or in other ways known to be engaged the expedition. McLeod was known by several on board, from the circumstance of his having got into a brawl at Buffalo a short time previous.

Such is the unvarnished history of the burning of the Caroline.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1841.

The Senate has been occupied most of the past week in discussing the general Bankrupt Bill, but have not yet had any action upon it. They passed a bill rechartering the banks for this District for two years. A clause making the stockholders liable for two years, was lost by one vote.

The House has been engaged most of the week on the Appropriation Bill. An amendment was carried this morning 94 to 80, authorising and requiring the building of two steam frigates the coming year, for which four hundred thousand dollars were appropriated. The House also passed a bill, 111 to 41, extending the act of July 7, 1838, granting pensions to certain widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution for the term of five years from the 4th of March next when that law expires. Its passage through the Senate is said to be doubtful.

An amendment was offered to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, by John W. Allen, of Ohio, (a friend of General Harrison) to appropriate six thousand dollars to purchase additional furniture for the President's house; that is, in addition to all the furniture of which Mr. Ogle gives an account in his celebrated speech of the last session. This sum was appropriated by a party vote, or nearly so—General Harrison's friends voting for it and, the Democrats against it.

Here follows a list of article furnished by Mr. Allen, which he said were necessary to complete the furniture of the President's house.

North Chamber.	
8 chairs,	$22 00
Wardrobe,	50 00
Marble top work stand,	18 00
Fire set,	6 00
Dressing table,	36 00
Curtains for three windows,	60 00
1 feather bed,	45 00
1 curled maple bedstead,	25 00
1 curled hair matrass,	45 00
1 centre table,	25 00
1 set champer toilet ware,	16 00
The same furniture as above for No. 7, South,	348 00
The same furniture for No. 6, North,	348 00
1 hearth rug for each,	45 00
No. 1—South Chamber.	
1 feather bed,	45 50
1 wardrobe,	50 00
8 chairs,	22 00
1 wash stand,	18 00
1 centre table,	25 00
1 fender,	8 00
1 fire set,	6 00
1 rug,	15 00
Chamber toilet ware,	16 00
No. 2—South Chamber.	
1 centre table, four feet diameter,	36 00
1 fire set,	6 50
1 shade for mantle time piece,	10 00
No. 3—South Chamber.	
1 lounge with feather pillows,	60 00
1 centre table,	75 00
No. 4—South Chamber.	
1 dozen chairs,	32 00
1 wardrobe,	50 00
1 lounge with feather pillows,	60 00
Ante Room.	
12 chairs, morocco seats,	100 00
1 centre table, marble top,	60 00
Brussels carpet,	275 00
New grate and fire irons,	40 00
1 pier table,	50 00
2 sofas,	150 00
Curtains for two windows,	60 00
Hearth rug,	20 00
No. 4—North Chamber.	
1 wash stand,	18 00
1 dressing table,	35 00
1 centre table,	35 00
8 chairs,	22 00
Fire set,	6 50
Rug for hearth,	15 00
No. 3—North Chamber.	
1 fire set,	6 50
8 chairs,	22 00
1 wardrobe,	50 00
1 centre table,	35 00
1 washstand,	28 00
No. 2—North Chamber.	
New carpet,	275 00
Hearth rug,	20 00
Altering curtains,	
Large Dining Room.	
Bottoming and varnishing twenty four chairs,	18 00
3 new window curtains,	125 00
New grates and fire irons,	60 00
76 yards oil cloth,	162 00
Dinner set entire,	500 00
Furniture for the kitchen,	150 00
For Basement.	
10 single matrasses, at $18 each,	180 00
7 Bedsteads,	56 00
24 windsor chairs,	24 00
Bedding for 16 servants, $10,	160 00
10 pillows,	38 00
Wash tubs, brooms, and brushes,	150 00
Common crockery for servants,	100 00
New covers for 6 parlor lounge chairs,	72 00
New lining silk curtains in circular room,	150 00
Passage stoves and lamps generally,	150 00
Linen for servants, independent of table and towel,	100 00
Brushes of various kinds for chambers,	50 00
Toilet chamber ware for six rooms,	95 00
	5,359 50

Although the above items amount to only five thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents, General Harrison's friends, by way of retrenchment, concluded that a few hundred dollars to come and go upon would not be amiss. At the end of each Presidential term it is usual to take an inventory of the goods left in the house which is handed over to his successor.

Extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's house, taken by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, March, 24, 1825.

"French guilt dessert case,
36 dresser knives,
36 do forks,
36 do spoons,
33 tea spoons.
1 large elegant plateau with seven pieces and seven ornaments and nineteen branches for candles—damaged.
1 plated rim plateau, with ornaments—damaged."

The furniture in the President's house having been seven years or upwards to use is of necessity more or less damaged.

Taken from the Executive Document No 2 of the first Session, Nineteenth Congress.

"May 22d, 1840.

"I do hereby certify, that the large elegant plateau named in the above extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's house, taken by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, March 24th, 1825, is the same which is now in use in the President's house and that no other has been purchased for the house since that date. I do also certify, that it appears from the inventory of furniture in the President's house, taken by the Second Auditor, and Commissioner of Public Buildings, on the 3d of March, 1837, by order of General Jackson, there were thirteen dozens silver guilt dessert knives and forks, three dozens silver guilt dessert spoons, and seventy-one silver guilt tea spoons. And I do further certify, that no gold or silver guilt knives, or forks, or spoons, or plate of any description have been purchased for the President's house, since Mr. Van Buren became the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

"WILLIAM NOLAND,
"Commissioner of Public Buildings."

By the above extracts it will be seen that the furniture charged to Mr. Van Buren by Mr. Ogle and the Harrison party generally, was all purchased long before he came into office. But if there was the amount of furniture in the house that they gave an account of why add six thousand dollars more to it, when they say the Treasury is bankrupt.

A bill also passed, by about the same vote appropriating $2618 to pay for the repairs of furniture, to pay gardener, &c.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

LAZY PEOPLE.

Laziness is the parent of all sins that have been committed since the morning of creation. Eve was in a lazy fit at the time Satan tempted her; if Adam had kept her busy she would have kept out of mischief, and we should have been innocent and as happy as lambkins. If the antediluvians had commenced building arks when Noah preached to them, they might have been saved; but they were too lazy to work, and so they were drowned in the great aqueous catastrophe. The reason the Egyptians refused to let the Israelites go, was because they were too lazy to make their own bricks and wished to compel the Hebrews to do their work for them. The consequences are all well known; they were plagued grieviously, and afterwards drowned in the red sea. Lazy people in our days are constantly plaguing themselves, and are an everlasting plague and eye-sore to others. The sight of a creeping, lifeless, indolent man or woman is a misery to the thrifty and industrious. People of this class are without friends, they are abhorred by their own relations, and universally dreaded. They not only hate to work themselves, but they hate to see work done, would fain have the whole world as useless and inactive as they are. Of this kind are your loungers, who delight in hanging about work shops and printing offices, and every place where they can interrupt business. Had we as Homer expressed it,

"A hundred mouths, a thousand tongues"
A throat of brass and adamantine lungs"

we could scarcely find time and strength to execrate such characters.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.

The veteran editor Col. Stone of the N. Y. Commercial, discourses as follows, concerning the cares of the craft.

The life of an editor is a curious mingling of concurrence (to adapt a word from the French, for which we want an English equivalent) and isolation. Shut up his little room with his perpetual flood of books pamphlets, letters and journals from every corner of the earth, he is always physically alone yet always mentally in communion with his fellow men, and that not only with them as individuals but also as communities nations and races.

From his "loop-hole of retreat" he watches and, to some extent, takes part in, all that the world is doing; without stirring from his chair, without extricating himself for a moment from the heterogeous mass of intelligence by which he is surrounded, and which to him alone is endowed with an incomprehensible spirit of method and regularity, he throws himself as it were into the thousand conflicts of interest, passion, policy, wisdom, folly, despair and hope, which make up the business of the world around him.—He must remember all that has been done, know all that is doing, and foresee all that is to be done. He must detect motives, correct motives, correct errors, promote good purposes, and warn against dangers, and all this, not merely within some narrow circle of city, or state, or country, but throughout a sphere whose limits are coextensive with the whole race of man. While the lawyer is turning over in his mind the affairs of his dozen or his hundred clients—while the physician is making his round of patients—while the member of every other profession or trade is in like manner devoting himself to objects and interests that lie close around him and within his convenient reach, the editor is now pondering upon the probabilities of the next six months all over Europe—now tasking his intellect for just conclusions respecting the course of events in China—now considering some great question of home or foreign policy—now trying to unite some Gordian knot like that of the McLeod case—and now discussing the merits of somebody's newly invented gimerack.

Nor is this all. His liabilities are as extensive as his labors. A paragraph from his pen may tread upon the toes of some individual whom he never heard of, perhaps a thousand miles off; and it is not uncommon for him to receive letters of complaint or threatning from regions into which he is hardly aware that his journal has ever penetrated. Other men have only to keep a good look out how they walk, glancing their eyes just around them; but he must take observations with a powerful telescope.

Yet with all this extension of labor—this nniversality of communion with mankind—there is scarcely an occupation the follower of which passes so much of his time alone, or bestows so much of his time alone, or bestows so little thought upon matters personal to himself as a member of society. His intercourse is with the thoughts and actions, not with the presence of other men. He talks with the pen, not with the voice; and while holding the most enlarged communion with his fellow men every whole solitude is indispensable to the fulfilment of his vocation. Although he utters his opinions with a power of speech that attains the ears of thousands at one and the same moment, the small space, in the center of which he is as it were caged, rests in deep and unbroken silence; while appealing to the reason or the feelings of a multitude, and perhaps swaying their passions or their judgment, with a skill and effect which even the greatest of orators might envy, he looks around him and sees only four walls and a table covered with fragment of paper. Present every where, and taking an active part in every public transaction, the scissors and the pen are his only companions.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.

From the Reporter.

Proceedings in the Senate, in relation to the matter of the Hon. JOHN FOX, as President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery.

Upon the nomination of Judge Fox being submitted to the Senate, it was, by the rule of that body, to remain ten days without any action upon it whatever. The ten days expired on the 8th of March instant, and on that day the confirmation was taken up,

Remonstrances against the confirmation, purporting to be signed by about 3300 citizens of Bucks and Montgomery were presented, and petitions asking for the nomination signed by about 3600 citizens of the said counties, were likewise presented or ready to be presented; certain papers said to be charges against John Fox, were also laid before the Senate.

The following letter addressed to the Speaker of the Senate was read.

HARRISBURG, 8th March, 1841.

Sir—Learning that remonstrances have been presented to the Senate, against the confirmation by that body of the nomination made by the Governor, of me as President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania. I now invite the strictest scrutiny, not only of my official conduct, but also of my private and moral character during the whole time I have been in office.

As the remonstrances are founded either on the clamor of those who have chosen, or been induced to assume a position of personal hostility to me, or upon acts of private or official misconduct, it appears to be important, as well to the interests of the commonwealth in the character of the judiciary, as a matter of justice to myself, that the members of the Senate should have a full opportunity of ascertaining the truth. This I apprehend can only be done by such a hearing as will enable me to meet all allegations against me, and explain as far as may be practible the transactions, whatever may be their nature, on which the remonstrances are founded.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FOX.

To the Hon. Charles B. Penrose,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, moved that the letter and the petitions and remonstrances be referred to the judiciary committee. This reference was opposed by Messrs. Pearson, Williams and Gibbons, and advocated by the mover, Messrs. Spackman and Brown, and the Senate decided by a vote of 16 to 10, against the reference.

Mr. Brown then suggested that the matter to be postponed for five days in, order to give Judge Fox an opportunity to disprove the charges made against him. Mr. Headly proposed to postpone for three days for the same purpose, when Mr. Pearson offered a resolution to postpone the whole matter for four days, and that in the mean time Judge Fox should be permitted to take copies of any papers filed against him. Mr. Kingsbury then moved to strike out four days and insert for the present which was agreed to. Mr. Reed then asked for a division of the question, striking out for the present, and this clause was negatived. The effect of this vote was that the Senate refused to postpone the matter for a *single day*.

Judge Fox, therefore, being deprived of all power to defend and do himself justice, by meeting his accusers face to face, before a committee, as had been recently granted in the case of Judge Wilcox, determined to withdraw his name from before that body. He therefore requested the Governor to withdraw his nomination, and sent the following letter to the Speaker of the Senate:

HARRISBURG, 9th March, 1841.

Sir—Being advised of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, on my nomination for the Presidency of the Seventh Judicial District, I beg leave respectfully to state, that having availed myself of the permission of the Senate, I have given such an examination of the so called charges against me which were laid on their table yesterday, as the very brief opportunity has permitted. I am perfectly satisfied that I should have no difficulty in refuting every allegation made either against my private or official character but I am advised that the Senate, after considerable debate, have determined not to refer the nomination to a committee of their body, for the purpose of hearing testimony as to the facts of the case. I also learn that they have refused by a vote to postpone the consideration of the nomination, either to a day certain or even "for the present."

I thus find myself precluded by the determination not to refer, from any opportunity of such communication with the Senate as would enable me, in such manner as justice to myself evidently requires, to offer testimony in the matter before the Senate. By the determination of the Senate not to postpone the subject for a single day, I am precluded from any hope of an opportunity that could avail me, for obtaining the evidence necessary to meet the charge, especially such as require the production of records.

It is much more important as well as desirable to me to be able to efface the aspersions of my character, and place a most vindictive and unparalleled persecution in its true light before my country, than that I should occupy any official station under the government.

It is my intention as soon as possible, to collect the evidence necessary to refute every aspersion upon my character, and communicate it with my answer to the Senate, in the hope they may be placed among the archives, with the charges of which it is my intention to obtain an official copy.

In the mean time I have requested the Governor to consider me no longer a candidate for re-appointment, and to withdraw my nomination from the Senate.

I request you will have the goodness to present this letter to the Senate.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FOX.

To the Hon. C. B. Penrose,
Speaker of Senate.

This letter was read in the Senate, whereupon Mr. Reed moved that it be not placed upon the journal, and that Judge Fox have leave to withdraw it, on the ground that it was *disrespectful* to the Senate. This motion was subsequently modified into a resolution of the Senate which was debated for two days. Messrs. Brown, Spackman, and Plumer, contending that the letter was perfectly respectful in manner and matter, and in strict conformity with the journal of the Senate, and the *facts* of the case. Mr. Pearson and others said there was nothing indecorous in the manner of the letter, but said that the inference drawn by Judge Fox that the Senate refused him time to propose his defence was disrespectful.

The Senate determined finally that Judge Fox should have leave to withdraw his letter.

This is a brief history of the proceedings of the Senate, but as there has been much misrepresentation out of doors on the subject, and an incorrect report of the Senator from Bucks given in the papers, in which it is stated that Judge Fox had an opportunity of knowing the charges against him, long before the nomination was taken up; we have made inquiry, and ascertained that no such opportunity was given and that notwithstanding, he sedulously sought for a knowledge of the charges, he was again and again refused permission to see them by those who had the papers in possession, which although while they were unofficially shown to many of the Senators, were designedly kept from him until the expiration of the ten days, and then for the first time presented to the Senate—and on that same day, after a majority of the Senators refused to give them the usual and long established reference to a committee, or even postpone the nomination for a single day. It evidently appears to have been a part of the plan of those who were persecuting Judge Fox to prevent the reference of the subject to a committee, in order no doubt to avoid being brought face to face, and called upon to prove their allegations.—That they regarded this course of proceeding as important to the accomplishment of their object as well as for their own protection from responsibility, there is no doubt, as their citizens in Bucks, dated before the expiration of the ten days, at which time the nomination was to be considered, vauntingly declared, that twenty Senators would vote against the reference of the nomination to any committee, and consequently the rejection of John Fox was certain.

Under these circumstances, Judge Fox when he became acquainted with the proceedings of the Senate, wherein the course of action which his opponents had deemed necessary for his rejection, and for shielding them from responsibility, had been carried out, not only in the refusal to refer, but in the refusal to postpone for a single day, he said that the Senate had refused him such an opportunity for defence as he had respectfully requested in his letter, and as he had believed 'justice to him evidently required,' he could not confer with the Senate as to the time necessary for his defence,—nor as to the manner of it, whether he could summon witnesses or take testimony by a commissioner, or whether he would cross examine his accusers, whose exparte statements were before the Senate, or whether he must rely solely upon their *voluntary answers* to written interrogatories, and the disposition of such witnesses as wo'd volunteer themselves. There was no rule of proceeding established by the Senate in such cases, and whatever rules they might adopt would necessarily be intended for the particular case—as to which though in fact, in such circumstances a part, and a very important part too, of his trial, he could not be heard, or make any representation whatever. Nothing is more irresistible than the conclusion, that he was prevented from such opportunity of defence as *justice to him required*. His letter did not contain the slightest expression of disrespect to the Senate, or was it indecorous in its terms, to which exception could be taken—nor was there the slightest inaccuracy in the statement of their proceedings. It neither complained of their constitutional or moral right to do as they had done, nor imputed to them any motive whatever, for their proceedings. He only adverted to its effects, which he deemed a sufficient ground for withdrawing his case, as he had an admitted right to do, from the tribunal.

The proceedings of the Senate are now before the people, who are the tribunal of the last resort to decide in the case. The mere assertion of *their offended dignity* in their vote to stamp condemnation upon such a paper as Judge Fox's letter and through it upon him, will not of itself forestall the public judgement. The dignity of the Senate, which every good citizen of Pennsylvania, naturally feels an interest in, must be maintained in virtue, intelligence and integrity displayed in the impartiality, justice, and wisdom of its acts, by the ingenious and honorable deportment of its members, individually and collectively, and not by the *mere assertion* of its claims to the character; nor more especially by passionate, inflicting punishment upon a citizen for exercising an "inherent right," of endeavoring, in the most respectful manner to *protect his reputation* in the only way that was left for him. The denial of such an application, and under such circumstances, to any individual, charged with official misconduct, or even a violation of the constitution, or any other untried official exparte testimony will not be sanctioned by the people who approve of, and recognize the indefeasible right of every citizen to defend his property and *reputation* as guaranteed and secured in the declaration of rights in the constitution. Such an opportunity has been refused, and deliberately voted down, as a reference to the Senate journal will clearly establish, and of course left Judge Fox no alternative but a withdrawal of his name, although he avowed that he invited the "strictest scrutiny into his *official conduct*, and his *private and moral character*."

It has been known for some time, that Judge Fox had committed an unpardonable offence to the abolitionists of Pennsylvania and the Union, by a very able and unanswerable opinion, given in 1837, adverse to the exercise of the right of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. The abolitionists, and those who sympathise with them, assailed him in their newspapers and in public and private; and no sooner was the new constitution adopted, than they commenced mustering and drilling their forces and interested associates, to break down and defeat the Judge—not by argument, or indeed any attempt to show that his opinion, in any case was not perfectly in conformity with the law and the constitution of Pennsylvania, but by spreading the abolition prejudices insidiously, wherever they could make them take root. Several of the champions of that ebony association were on the ground at the time of the recent proceeding of the Senate one of whom voted in the reform convention against inserting the word *white* in the new constitution. What influence they may have had remains in the breasts of the members of that body. Be this as it may, the whole proceeding is very extraordinary, and as little calculated to sustain our hopes in an honest judiciary, as it is to inspire confidence in the justice and impartiality of the Senate as now constituted. No matter by whom, or under what name—it is tyranny. If a subject of an eastern despot, being persecuted by the court favorites, shall attempt to justify himself, the more perfect and conclusive his defence, the more certainly will he be answered by the bowstring. Mimic tyrants follow the same track as far as they dare, but fortunately in our country they are not yet above responsibility—there is a tribunal to which the persecuted and injured citizen will not appeal in vain.

It gives us much pleasure to quote the subjoined from the Pittsburg Maufacturer of March 13th, one of the democratic prints which before the nomination of the Fourth of March, expressed itself in favor of a new man. We are pleased with its remarks, both because the Manufacturer is a fearless, able and influential democratic journal, which has always proved a valuable adjunct, and because its tone doubtless expresses the feelings of such of our friends in that quarter who also at one time desired to have a new nominee. We have here another evidence of the unanimity which prevails among the democratic party of Pennsylvania. The nomination being made all minor differences of opinion as to men are sunk in a wish to sustain the cause and in its principles. To defeat the common enemy, and to preserve the commonwealth from a repition of that misrule which was the chief orgin of present difficulties, our ranks are at once compacted, and all the hopes entertained that disunion would prevail, are scattered to the winds. While such a spirit exists, we cannot do otherwise than triumph.

From the Pittsburg Manufacturer.

THE NOMINATION.

We publish this morning the full proceedings of the 4th of March Convention, by which our readers will see that Governor PORTER has been re-mominated by an almost unanimous vote. Although we have thought a "new man" would be more certain to insure a triumphant victory to the party in the next Gubernatorial contest, and did not hesitate to express our honest opinions on the subject, yet we have no hesitation to relinquish them now, and cheerfully add our mite to sustain the *nomination of the Convention*.

The harmony and good feeling that prevailed through all the deliberations of the Convention is a most cheering guarantee that the Democracy of the State will go into the contest with a unanimity of sentiment that must be crowned with a glorious triumph. There is no mistaking the feelings of the people now as to the present distress and pressure that oppresses every branch of business, they feel that they have been the dupes—and well nigh the slaves of an aristocracy that draws its patent of nobility from insolvent banking institutions, and which, if not checked in its mad career, will bring desolation and ruin on the whole country. When the banks last obtained power in Pennsylvania by an unfortunate dissention in the democratic party the evils were fastened on the state that have resulted in the present destruction of business and harrassing embarrassments that are felt by every man in the community. One of the first acts of the federal administration was the establishment by fraud and villainy, of the U. S. Bank. By that act many speculators realized fortune, and many pretended democrats who went to Harrisburg "poor as poverty," returned to their homes with well filled pockets, which some of their constituents say was the price of their political perfidy. The three years of federal rule was a glorious era for the unprincipled speculator and trading politician—but, to the honest people it was the origin of evils that the reforms of a quarter of a century will not be able to eradicate.

If the party that then opened the way for all the pecuniary distress, commercial embarrassment, and every other evil that has befel the state for the last five years, should again obtain control, what fearful scenes of corruption and fraud may we not anticipate. To avert it, it is the duty of every honest man and, to do so successfully, we must sustain the nomination of the 4th of March. Although many have desired a new man, under the impression that it would render our success certain, yet the representatives of the democracy of every county in the state have decided otherwise, and to that decision we believe it our duty as honest democrats, who desire the triumph of principles rather than the gratification of personal preferences to yield a cheerful support.

We would then ask all our republican brethren, "new man men" and "Porter men" to rally to the support of the nomination with the same energy and unanimity of sentiment that characterized their efforts in 1838 and the noble old Keystone will be indeed "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

From the State Capitol Gazette.

Adhere to your Principles.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA!—DEMOCRATS OF THE WHOLE UNION!—adhere, with uncompromising fidelity to the political principles of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and VAN BUREN. Let NO consideration of temporary convenience, or expediency, induce an individual man of the party to relinquish a *spark* of his hostility to the enslaving and corrupt doctrines, projects, and seductions of Federalism. Let not the cupedity and avariciousness of Federal shylocks, under the delusive representations of discharging State debts and continuing State improvements, tempt you, for a moment, to sanction the degradation of yourselves, of your State, of the Nation itself, by a *plunder*, yes, emphatically, *a plunder* of millions annually, from the National purse, and unrighteous impositions upon sister States of this glorious confederacy. Let no sickly and hypocritical whining of *Bank borers, credit system aristocrats*, and *knavish speculators*, about the distresses of "*the dear people*," induce you to tolerate longer, in its iniquity, an abominable and licentious Banking system, that is *preying* upon the very life's blood of the *honest* business and employments of our citizens, arrogantly assuming to itself the prerogative of setting aside the principles of morality and justice, and impudently laughing to scorn the *very enactments upon your statue books*—a system that, under the anxious patronage of British and American banks, politicians, stock-jobbers, and monyless speculators is treacherously, but assiduously, and out of an affected regard for the business community, and the credit of the State, striving to subjugate the People to a paper money currency.

Democrats! Stand to the principles that the great and illustrious Jefferson advocated and war valiantly against the same seductive schemes of Federalism—in what shape soever they may present themselves, or be they sustained by whomsoever they may—which that great apostle of human liberty, and all true patriots and democrats, have ever unflinchingly opposed! In ten years you have gained much, and lost nothing—for your few apparent defeats have been victories to your political foes, of a character of which the last, the great coon-skin, hard-cider humbug, is doubtless attended with the final agonies of Federalism, and they have but inspired you with new ardor and energy, in the great battle for human rights and human liberty!

Keep, then, the field! Wear, continually your armor, and be pointed, even now, to the tottering condition of the triumphant party. Behold the struggling, mongrel foe, with their artillery of Bank suspensions and panic cries, charging and retreating, and struggling desperately, in the agonies of final and ignominious dissolution—while the firm phalanx of the untiring Democracy marches steadily onward in the conflict, with just enough wounds and bruises to make them relish the contest, insure triumphant victory, and the permanent overthrow of a hydra-headed Federal opposition with its miserable recruits, the baggage wagon and pillage tenders gathered from the ranks of faithless disappointed and rejected politicians, numbered in companies of *Traitors, Neutrals*, and *Conservatives!*

From the State Capitol Gazette.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I made one of the number who attended the deliberations of the Whig Antimasonic Convention, held on the 10th inst. in the Court Room. After the Convention had nominated Judge BANKS as the candidate of their party for Governor, an adjournment was called for, and a motion made to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening. Among others, I withdrew immediately on the decision for an adjournment. I had scarcely got out side of the Court House, when I heard a call for the "Buckeye Blacksmith!" I returned, and saw him posted in the place occupied by the President of the Convention. He commenced an address, by stating he was now a resident of Ohio, but that two and a half weeks he would be a resident of Pennsylvania; that his object for his change of residence, was to aid in the election of Judge Banks, and he would visit every township in the State. He further stated, that the election of HENRY CLAY, and that if Banks, lost his election, it would be the defeat of Henry Clay; so that it was "all important Pennsylvania should be taken care of, that the loco foco's do not take the ascendency."

He further stated, that he was in Washington and visited Harrison in the White House, that he was privileged to examine it and found nothing there but an inkstand, half full of ink, an old chamber pot, and a few worn out beds and bed clothes—that Mr. Van Buren's son John had been for weeks employed in gathering together the furniture, &c., of the White House, which he had boxed up and sent on to Kinderhook by the rail road cars. This was the substance of his address, with the exception of occasionally relating an anecdote of a low and vulgar cast. The whole was closed with a vulgar Tippecanoe song.

I retired and reasoned with myself thus: If a man of the "Buckeye Blacksmith's" character—his disregard for truth—his freedom of using the fair fame and reputation of leading men of the nation, be tolerated by the public, particularly Pennsylvanians, then I know nothing of their feelings and virtue What! a man having the low and debased character of the "Buckeye Blacksmith" to stand before a respectable and intelligent audience, and be permitted to call the ex-President a *common thief*, is outrageous in the extreme.

DEMOCRATS! the campaign is opened, charges are made—you are called *common thieves*, (not directly but indirectly)—by whom? By a ———let the records of Ohio speak.

RATCATCHER.

CONFESSION OF THE ENEMY!

One of the chief causes which led to the nomination of JOHN BANKS, was unquestionably the delusive hope, that it would serve to seduce some of the sturdy yeomanry of "Old Berks" from their allegiance to the democratic cause. The invincible phalanx of that sterling county having long been an eye-sore to the federalists, it has been from "time immemorial" a cherished object to make inroads upon our immense majority. Hitherto, howeve, every project directed to this end has most signally failed, and we doubt not the rally of the federalists around BANKS is destined to share a similar fate.

This seems to be well understood by the Washington (Pa) Reporter, a violent federal paper, which holds the following language:

"The assumption that the nomination of Judge BANKS, or any other man of the same sound and enlightened political principle, would make inroads on the locofoco vote of Berks County, is as visionary as it would be to count on aid from the inhabitants of the moon. No, No. We have often enough laid *that* "flattering unction to our soul"—and as often have we been deceived. Berks county is incorrigibly locofoco—locofoco beyond redemption. Half a century hence, when the school master has been abroad among her humbugged & politically befooled but honest population, it will be time enough to give credit to such a supposition. It makes ones heart sick, after listning to the syren song of our credulous friends about Berks County, to take up her lopsided election returns! For one, we are resolved to listen to no more fascinating stories about *reduced majorities* in Old Democratic Berks." They are delivered over "body and breeches" to the keeping, rule and dictation of a few dishonest knavish political demagogues and there let them bide—we'll have none of them. In our estimate, put her down *always* at 4,000—*there is no safety in calculating upon less*. So of Northapton, Monroe, Columbia, Centre, Perry, *id et omne genus*. Nothing short of a miracle can produc reformation there.

We quote this article for a double purpose. First that the intelligent and independent yeomanry of Old Berks may discover the insulting language held with reference to them by the federal organs—and next, that the public may understand, that even the enemy concedes FOUR THOUSAND majority for PORTER in that county—the home of his competitor—at the next election. This will exhibit an increase of nearly 700 since 1838, at which rate Gov. PORTER,s majority for re-election will be even larger than *we* had anticipated. We thank the Reporter for the admission.—*Yeoman.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

This distinguished Patriot and tried friend of the people, who for the last four years, though surrounded by countless difficulties, has guided the ship of State with honor to himself and country, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, on his way to his native State. The Baltimore Republican thus announces his reception in that city:—*S. C. Gazette.*

"Yesterday a large concourse of the sail of the earth—the men of principle—the bone and sinew of our city, waited upon their faithful public servant, and gave evidence of the devotedness of the great mass, to the principles of which the ex-President has been so firm, undeviating, and distinguished an agent of the people, in doing their will and pleasure. The contrast between the scene at the City Hotel yesterday, and that which took place a few weeks since, was gratifying to the patriot's bosom, and made his heart leap with joy, to behold—in the place of myriads of office seekers, pouring out studied strains of fulsome adulation and flattery—the smiling faces of the incorruptible of the land, exchanging warm and heart felt salutations, with one whom they still delight to honor because of his devotedness to their principles and the great and important interests of the people.

Let others worship the rising Sun.
They honor him whose course is run!

The ex-President is accompanied by the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Hon. JOEL R, POINSETT, and Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN. We also saw Judge WAYNE in his company. He will leave this city this morning in the cars for Philadelphia, where he purposes remaining a a few days previous to his departure for his home. He looks admirably well, is in the very best spirits, and as firm in his principles as the granite hills of New Hampshire, and the honest hearted yeomanry of the land.—Be his future what it may—his past is recorded upon the brightest pages of our civil history, and will be more and more appreciated, as reason, judgement, justice, and virtue advances.

☞ If Gen. HARRISON desires to follow up the practises of his party, before the election, he will advocate the establishment of a grand National singing choir at the seat of government.—Singing songs would serve to impart a *tone* to his administration, which nothing else could give it. If properly conducted, such a school would also secure *harmony* in the ranks and enable Tip at any time to *sound* the *note* of alarm. It would be *bass* ingratitude not to allow him the "even *tenor* of his way," and if he *raises his voice* in this particular *measure*, his friends must *second* the project. This was the *Key* to federal success last fall.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March next the following property viz:—

All the interest of Martin Landis, in a Lot of Ground, situate on the corner of Valley and Third Street in the Borough of Lewistown bounded on the west by Lot of Mrs. Fencanan, on the north by a 16 feet alley, and on the east by Lot of Samuel Naughtsinger, with a Frame House, Stable and other improvements thereon erected.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martin Landis.

James Turner, *Sh'ff.*

Shff's. Office, Lewistown, Feb. 22d 1841.

SHERIFE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out af the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on the first Monday, being the fifth day of April next, the followlng property, viz:

ALL the right, title and interest of William Scott in a half Lot of Ground in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county, being 30 feet in front by 180 back adjoining lands of James Milliken. John Threlkeld and others with a Brick house thereon erected—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the said William Scott,

JAMES TURNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriffs Office
Lewistown March13 1841

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin co. and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on the first Monday, being the fifth day of April next, the following property, viz.

ALL the interest of John Thompson in a Lot of Ground in the borough of Lewistown, bounded by Valley street, lot of George Davis, a 16 feet alley, and lot of John C. Sigler with Frame House, Stable and other improvements thereon erected—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of said John Thopson.

ALSO,

ALL the interest of John M. Barton and John Robb in a Lot of Ground, containing about three acres, more or less, situate in Wayne township, Mifflin County, now occupied by George M'Vey, adjoining the Juniata river, George Vanzant, and others, with a new Dwelling House, Stable, and other improvements thereon erected—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of said John Barton and John Robb.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground situate in Allenville, Mifflin county, containing about one acre, more or less, with a small Log House thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Byler, Amos Smoker and others—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Songster.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground containing ten acres more or less, situate in Wayne township Mifflin county, with about two or three acres cleared, and the remainder well timbered, bounded by lands of Thomas Postlethwaite, Jonathan Hamilton's heirs, and others—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Lawthers

ALSO,

ALL the interest of James Gibboney in a messuage and tract of land in Union township, Mifflin county, containing fifteen acres or thereabouts adjoining lands of Isaac Plank, Jacob Byler, and others, with a two story Log House, and other improvements thereon erected, with the appurtenances—the said interest being the undivided one third part of said tract, subject to certain charges under the will of Alexander Gibboney dec'd.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of said James Gibboney.

ALSO,

All the interest of James Alexander (null), in a Lot of Ground situate in Armagh township, Mifflin county containing about an acre and a half more or less, with a Log House and Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William M'Dowell, John Smith, Henry Close and others—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Alexander (null).

ALSO,

All the interest of James Alexander [null], in a Lot of Ground in Perrysville, Mifflin county, bounded on the south by the road leading from Perrysville to the east end, on the east by lot of John Beatty, and on the west by a road leading from Perrysville up towards the Stone mountain, with one Frame House and one Log House thereon erected—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of said James Alexander [null].

ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of David W. Hulings in a tract of Land situate in Granville township, Mifflin county, containing about two hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, with a Dwelling House and other improvements thereon erected, bounded by lands of John and George Brought, the heirs of John McFadden, dec'd. George and David Wurtz, the heirs of John Wurtz jr. dec'd and others, being the same land which was given to Martin and Jacob Wurtz by the will of John Wuriz, sr. dec'd the interest of the said David W. Hulings in said tract being about nine twelfths of said tract, subject to the widow's dower—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of said David W. Hulings.

ALSO,

All the interest of David W. Hulings in a Lot of Ground, situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing two acres more or less, adjoining lands of James McDowell, dec'd. Andrew Keiser Esq. and others—*Also*, All the interest of David W Hulings in one other Lot of Ground on the Ridge in Derry township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Dr Joseph B Ard and others, containing nine acres more or less—both the above Lots being lands purchased by the said D. W. Hulings from John Thompson—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of said David W Hulings.

ALSO,

Two Half Lots of Ground in the borough of Lewistown, containing each about two acres, more or less bounded on the south by town Lots of David R. Reynolds, and others, and on the east and north by the great road leading from Lewistown, past the house of James McCurdy—*Also*, One Lot of Ground in the borough of Lewistown, containing about four acres more or less, adjoining the above lots and lot of Wm. McCay Esq on the west by Grand Street the great road leading from Lewistown up past the house of James McCurdy on the north—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of said David W. Hulings.

JAMES TURNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
Lewistown March 13 1841.

Executors Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Executors of the Estate of Mrs. Jane Reed dec'd of Union tp. will attend at the house of Adam Greer, in Lewistown, on Friday the 7th of May and on the 8th at the house of John Robison in Belleville Union tp. for the purpose of settlement, where all persons indebted to said estate will please attend for that purpose, & those having claims against the estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement according to law.

Alexr. Gibboney,
George Wilson.
Executors.

Union tp. March 17th 1841.

Administration Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of David Yarger, late of Wayne tp Mifflin co. dec'd; Henry Miller, late of Granville tp. dec'd; Hugh Beaty late of Wayne tp. dec'd and Parker Darborow late of Granville tp. Mifflin co. dec'd, that the Executors and Administrators of said decedents have filed in the Registers office of Mifflin co. their respective administration accounts will be presented to the Orphans' court at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, on Monday the 5th day of April next for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE, *Register.*

Register's Office,
March 9d, A. D. 1841.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24. 1841.

Democratic Rep. Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID R. PORTER.

CHANGES.

Such of our patrons in the town or country as intend moving on the first of April, next, will please notify us of such change, in order that they may receive their paper at the right place.

☞ REMOVAL!—The office of THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, will be removed on the first of April next, to the room formerly occupied as a *book bindery* by John H. Hickok, two doors west of the *P*ublic Buildings. Entrance to the office by the alley.

☞ Mr. Joseph A. Bell, Esq. of the House of Representatives will please accept our thanks for the receipt of a copy of the fifth annual report of the Geological Survey of this State.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.–The Granite State retains her principles. The first State Election for 1841, was held in New Hampshire on Thursday the 9th inst, and resulted in the triumphant election of a Democratic Governor, Counsellors, Senators, and members of Congress, by a majority of near *nine thousand*, being a larger majority by several thousand than we have had in that State for many years. The Democratic ball has commenced rolling, and will continue to roll on until we shall be relieved from the misrule of Federalism. Let Pennsylvania profit from this first lesson, and come boldly up to the work—*organize*—be united to a man, and on the second Tuesday of October next the combined factions of Whigism, Federalism, and Anti-masonry, will be laid prostrate in the Keystone State.

BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.—We learn that this notorious scamp from Ohio, has been engaged by the Whigs of Pennsylvania to traverse this State during the approaching contest to villify the character of David R. Porter, and sing *Banks'* ballads—he was Thaddeus Stevens' dictator we are told at the convention held in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., and concluded the deliberations of that piebald party by singing a Harrison hymn, and stated his intention of moving into Pennsylvania for the purpose of voting for John Banks. Can the Whigs not engage some decent man to undertake their cause?

☞ The Hon. *Thomas Burnside* of Centre county, and present President Judge of this district, has been nominated to the Senate by Governer *P*orter as *P*resident Judge of the 7th District, composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, in the room of the Hon. John Fox.

☞ *Contested Seat:*—Mr. John S Holliday (dem.) has been elected by an increased vote of thirty, as a delegate from the Louisa district in Virginia. Mr. Holliday's seat was contested by the whigs, and we suppose is now settled, but not agreeable to their desire.

☞ The new United States Senate will stand 22 Democrats to 29 Federalists, and one vacancy.

☞ Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, Ex-*P*resident of the United States, completed his seventy-fourth year of age on *M*onday week last. His health is said to have been remarkably good for the last winter considering his advanced age.

☞ NEXT PRESIDENT:—A well written communication appeared in last weeks Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, which occupied ten columns of closely printed matter recommending Commodore CHARLES STEWART as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1844.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, as the men engaged in digging clay for puddleing at the Aqueduct over Kishacoquillas creek at this place, the bank under which they were working gave way, and a large quantity of the embankment fell on two of the men and crushed them beneath its weight, they were immediately taken out but were so much injured that one of them named JOHN JONES, died in about an hours time after, from the wounds he had received. The other whose is James Orr, had one of his legs broke and otherwise injured but we understand is in a fair way of recovering.

☞ Joseph Ritners regulator of the currency, the United States Bank, is coming to a very low ebb, its notes are now selling in *P*hiladelphia at a discount of 13½ per cent, stock sold in New York last week at 15½. A fine regulator indeed.

☞ It is really amusing (or rather ridiculous) to see the attempt made in the last Gazette to trumpet forth the result of the Election held on Friday last for Judge, as a *coon skin victory*, when it is well known to them and every voter in our borough, that there was nothing like a party contest. We could very easily count more than Mr. Leavy's majority over Mr. M'Clure, of Democratic votes who voted for Mr. Leavy, or did not vote at all for Judge, neither did we know of Mr. M'Clure being run as a candidate for Judge, until after the bell rang for the opening of the polls, after which tickets were printed. The following is the result of the Election in the borough:—

Judge—William Leavy.

Inspectors—David Bloom and John M'Kee.

Chief Burgess—George Miller,

Assistant Burgess—Francis Thompson.

Town Council—William Morrison, William Montgomery, John A. Sterrett, S. S. Jones, John M'Kee, and E. L. Benedict.

Overseers of the Poor—George Wiley and George K. Carothers.

School Directors—Moses Montgomery and F. C. Merklein.

Auditors—George carney, James *P*arker, R. F. Ellis and John Evans.

Assessor—John L. *P*orter.

Borough constable—John R. Ohls.

High constable—William Brothers.

The cry of victory is also raised by the Gazette, for the result in Granville township over the election for Judge, we heard Mr. Elliott himself say, that there was nothing like a party contest in their township, and we were also informed that there was no other candidate run for Judge, consequently William *P*. Elliott, Esq., was elected by a large vote. The Gazette men must be hard run for victories, or suppose that the people are easily gulled, when they endeavour to make political capital out of the result of the late election, where there was not the least pretention to a party vote.

DERRY TOWNSHIP. *Judge*—Col. John Stoneroad. The other townships in the county have not been heard from.

☞ *Thanks Giving:*—Governor Davis of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 8th of April next, to be observed as a day of general thanks giving and prayer throughout the State.

To Tavern Keepers.

A bill has passed the Legislature of this State, requiring applicants for tavern licenses, to advertise the same three weeks previous to the term of court at which they make application in two newspapers of the county. The act as passed will be found in another part of our paper, and is a good one for the printers.

U. S. MILITARY MAGAZINE.—It appears by the following extract, which we copy from the *P*ennsylvanian, that the 8th No. of this neat and valuable work has just been published. The work is one that deserves the attention of every one laying the least claim to military spirit. No. 7 of this work was read by many with much pleasure, and from the following, it will be seen that the 8th No. contains a great deal of interesting matter. Will the editors please forward us the last No. as it has not been received yet.

UNITED STATES MILITARY MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Huddy and Duval have just published the eighth number of their "United States Military Magazine, and Record of all the Volunteers, together with the Army and Navy." The number is embellished with a very handsomely colored lithographic engraving representing a military execution, and illustrative of an interesting story given in the work, from the pen of Mr. F. H. Duffee. It has also another elegant illustration furnishing a colored engraving of the uniform of the United States Dragoons, with a description. This magazine is conducted with much spirit—its literary contents are of a very meritorious order, and the engravings are always well executed. It recommends itself strongly to the patronage of those interested in military matters. The volunteers will find it especially worthy of attention.—*Pennsylvanian.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice John M. Read, resigned.

Thomas Hayes, Navy Agent, Philadelphia.

Walter Forward, Attorney U. S. for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Bossler, U. S. Marshal, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Lorenzo Draper, Consul, Paris, France.

Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, Charged d'Affairs at Venezuela.

Daniel Hugunin, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York.

Henderson Taylor, Attorney U. S. Western District of Louisiana.

Lieutenant W. K. Hanson, to be a Captain by brevet.

William A. Spencer, to be a Captain in the Navy.

Abraham Bigelow, to be a Commander in the Navy.

Wm. L. Maury, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy.

COLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Austin Baldwin, Middletown, Connecticut, vice Noah A. Phelps, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Nathan Cummins, Portland, Maine, vice John Anderson, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

William R. Watson, Providence, Rhode Island, vice Walter R. Danforth, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Tristam Storer, Saco, Maine, vice John F. Scammon, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Daniel Remick, Kennebunk, Maine, vice Barnabas Palmer, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Isaac N. Stoddard, Collector and Inspector, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

SURVEYORS.

Gordon Forbes, Yeocomico, Virginia, reappointed.

William Pinkney, Baltimore, Maryland, vice James Mosher, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Jedediah W. Knight, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, whose commission expired on the 12th instant.

George Howland, Tiverton, Rhode Island vice Charles Duffee, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Myles Elliott, Surveyor and Inspector, Hertford, North Carolina.

LAND OFFICERS—REGISTERS.

Jesse K. Dubois, Palestine, Illinois, vice Joseph Kitchell, whose commission expired on the 4th inst.

Nathaniel P. Causin, Jun., Secretary to the President to sign patents.

Henry Southmayd, Assistant Collector of the Customs for District of New York, to reside at Jersey City.

James Donaghe, Collector at New Haven Connecticut.

William P. Greene, Surveyor and Inspector at Providence Rhode Island.

Robert Butler, Surveyor and Inspector, at Smithfield, Virginia.

James M. Hartford, Register Land Office at Illinois.

Bernard Peyton, Deputy Post Master at Richmond, Virginia.

William Barron, Marshal for District of Vermont.

Solomon Lincoln, Marshal for District of Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Bacon, Collector of Customs, Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Miles Selden Watkins, Deputy Post Master at Huntsville, Alabama.

The appointments which have been sent to the Senate for confirmation have been chiefly to fill vacancies. It may be of some use to state our belief that removals and appointments generally which seems to be expected, will not take place without deliberation for which time and opportunity are necessary.—*Madisonian.*

List of Attorney Generals of the United States.—Emund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed September 26, 1789.

William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, appointed January 28, 1794.

Charles Lee, of Virginia, appointed December 10, 1795.

Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts appointed March 5, 1801.

Robert Smith, of Maryland, appointed March 3, 1805.

John Breckenbridge, Kentucky, appointed August 7, 1805.

Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, appointed January 20, 1807.

William A. Pinkney, of Maryland, appointed December 11, 1811.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, appointed February 19, 1814.

William Wirt, of Virginia, appointed December 16, 1817

John M. Berrian, of Georgia, appointed March 9, 1829.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, appointed July 20, 1831.

Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, appointed, November 16, 1833.

Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, appointed, September 1, 1838.

Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, appointed January 11, 1840.

J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, appointed March 6, 1841.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following is the bill relative to Tavern Licenses as it passed both Houses of the Legislature:

AN ACT supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or country of this commonwealth from and after the first day of April next, shall give public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the counties of this commonwealth, (if so many there be in said city or county, or if there be newspaper published, then by printed handbills, to be posted throughout the township in six of the most public places, of which fact an affidavit, together with a copy of the printed notice, shall be attached to the application) which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, entitled an act relating to inns and taverns and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be made.

SECTION 2. That the price of a license to keep an inn or tavern shall be as follows, viz: ten dollars for one year in all cases where the adjusted valuation of the yearly rental of the house and the property occupied to be occupied for that purpose, shall not exceed one hundred dollars; in all cases exceeding one hundred dollars and not above two hundred dollars, fifteen dollars; in all other cases' the sum of fifteen dollars and the additional sum of four per cent on the rental above one hundred dollars: and so much of the tenth section of act of March eleventh, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four as is supplied by this act, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. No house of entertainment shall be constructed to be an inn or tavern under the provisions of the laws of this commonwealth, except such as retail vinous, spiritous or other strong drinks, and the twelfth section of the act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. If any person shall be convicted under the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, of retailing vinious, spiritous or other strong liquors by less measure than one quart without licence such person shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

OFFICIAL.
By the President of the United Sates of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgement, the convention of the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth

[L. S.]

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

Saturday, March 13, 1841.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Penrose resigned the Speakership of the Senate by remarks, and retired from the chair.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, in place of Charles B. Penrose, resigned, the clerks acting as tellers—whereupon

John H. Ewing had	18 votes,
Wm. F. Coplan had	7
Scattering	6

The clerks reported that they agreed in their tallies, as above, and that John H Ewing having a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Senate.

And returned thanks for the honor thus conferred.

The Senate having declined to nominate a person to administer the necessary qualifications, by request of the Speaker elect the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Coplan.

Leave of absence was then granted to the Senator from Cumberland, Mr. Penrose.

Saturday, March 13, 1841.

The resolution for the adjournment of the legislature on the 23d day of March instant, was taken up and passed through committee of the whole, and after some discussion the resolution was postponed until the 22d instant.

THE NICHOLSON COURT has lost one of its most practical and useful members in the resignation of Judge ORR. He has had large experience as a surveyor in a portion of the state, much of which is constituted of the lands formerly of Nicholson & Baynton, and we think that his loss will be felt by his colleagues, as we are sure his retirement will be regretted by his friends.—*Reporter.*

Kittanning, March 4, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I am obliged to tender you my resignation of the office of Commissioner on behalf of the Commonwealth to settle the estates of John Nicholson and Peter Baynton, under the act of the 16th of April 1840, which you were pleased to confer on me.

The duties of the Board of Commissioners are of a highly responsible character, requiring the immediate and prompt action of the Board; and from the progress which they have already made in the business, I am well convinced that their undivided time will be necessarily required for several years, before said estates are finally settled—and if I would continue to exercise the duties of the trust, devoting the whole of my time and attention thereto, my private business must necessarily be neglected.

Therefore I respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office, and beg your Excellency to accept my greatful acknowledgements for the confidence which you have reposed in me by conferring the appointment.

I am, with much respect,
Yours, &c.
ROBERT ORR.

To his Excellency David R. Porter.

General Jackson.—A late Nashville Union says:—"General Jackson visited his friends in Nashville on Monday, returning to the Hermitage on the next day. We cannot perceive that the mental faculties of this venerable man are impaired in the slightest degree. With all the great questions of national policy, both foreign and domestic, he preserves that through knowledge for which he was distinguished in active life, and freely discusses them with his usual frankness and clearness. His general health seems to be as good as it has been for several years and the country have reason to hope that he will yet be preserved for a considerable period as a guide and a living light to the path of young republicans who are determined through life to be just and fear not."

The old Hero—the real "Roman"—was 74 years of age on Monday last, the 16th of March: may he live "until his slanderers die!"

DUEL.—The New Orleans American says a duel was fought yesterday at noon, on the Bayon Road, between a Frenchman named Dauphin and a Creole named Mora. They fought with double barrelled guns at the distance of thirty paces. The first fire proved fatal to Mr Dauphin, who died on the instant. Mr Mora's pantaloons were cut in the folds of the waistbands, but he received no bodily injury. Mr Dauphin has left a wife and child to bereave his death. We have not understood precisely the ground of the quarrel, but believe it originated from a very trifling cause. The deceased is represented to have been the most accomplished swordsman in the country.

TOO BAD—UNGRATEFUL.

Among the many rumors from Washington are the following:

When Ex-Governor Shulze presented his papers to General Harrison for the office of Collector at the Port of Philadelphia, replied—"*Mr.* Shulze, you, who have been twice Governor of the great state of Pennsylvania, ought to be ashamed to ask for the petty office of collector of a Port." John Andrew was very much mortified at this ingratitude!

When Ex-Governor Ritner entered the room he found his worthy and affectionate Hero of Hard cider, conversing with another gentleman. He requested a few minutes private conversation. His friend of the Log cabin replied. "If you think it necessary I will give you a few minutes but I *know you*, and I know what you are after, and dont think it necessary for you to give yourself any further trouble." Here was ingratitude for you! We learn that since this rebuff his ex-cellency has had another attack of the disease in his eyes to which he is subject, and that it is considered doubtful whether he will ever regain his sight properly.—*Keystone.*

For the Republican.

Answer to Enigma of last week.
RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Solutions.—Rome, Indiana, Camden, Haddam, Amanda, Romney, Dedham, Morgantown, Orange, Negro, Troy, Greene, Oneida, Marion, Erie, Rigi, Yengan.
ALPHONSO.

Geographical Enigma.

(ACROSTICAL.)

*To * * * * * * A. G. G.*

I am composed of 14 letters.

My 1 9 6 is now much used among the Indians,
My 2 3 5 8 2 6 is an *Island* in France,
My 3 9 7 5 8 6 5 is a *lake* in Switzerland.
My 4 2 6 is a Spanish title for Gentleman.
My 5 8 11 5 is a county in New York.
My 6 13 1 9 is a troublesome insect in South America
My 7 2 8 12 9 is one of the Grecian Isles,
My 8 5 5 is a *lake* in Ireland.
My 9 6 11 2 6 is a county in South Carolina.
My 10 2 6 4 2 8 is a bird common in South America
My 11 8 2 6 is a mineral in Russia.
My 12 2 14 is a river in Wisconsin Territory
My 13 8 5 4 5 3 3 is a county in North Carolina,
My 14 11 7 2 10 2 is an island in Asia.
My whole was lately discovered in New Orleans.
ALPHONSO.

Lewistown March 23 1841

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. C. Lepley Mr. ISAAC SIDES of Harrisburg, to Miss ELIZABETH STRUNK, of Granville township, Mifflin co.

On Tuesday the 16th inst., by S. Barr, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL LEYFORD to *M*iss ELIZABETH SNOOK all of Decatur tp.

REMOVAL!
DANIEL WISE!!

Respectfully informs his *old* customers and the public generally that he has removed his *Grocery and Confectionary Store*, to the room two doors north of Patterson and Horner's Store, *l*ately occupied by D. M'Clure Esq. as a shoe Store—where he has fitted up in a neat style, and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a *l*iberal share of public patronage.

Lewistown. March 24th 1841.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the funds of the Lewistown Academy; and who have paid five dollars, are notified that an election will be held at said Academy on the first Monday of April next, for fifteen Trustees, to manage the affairs of the institution for the ensuing year.

E. BANKS, Sec'y.

March 24th 1841.

BUEHLERS
Cheap Hardware Establishment,
No. 9, North 5th St. Philad.

A few doors from MARKET STREET, where he offers for sale,

Buehlers celebrated and warranted
Cradling and Grass
SCYTHES.

ALSO warranted Hay and MANURE Forks, Steel Hoes, with a general assortment of Hardware and Nails, which he offers low for cash or credit to country MERCHANTS.

Philadelphia, MARCH 16th 1841.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and said Court have appointed Monday the 5th day of April next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the borough of Lewistown in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Samuel D. Brillhart.
William Wilkin,
Solomon Penrod,
Henry Boreland,
Dirk Roelofs,
Isaac Reifsnyder,
John Lucas,

☞ The Advocate Huntingdon, will please publish the name of Henry Boreland 3 times and charge this office.

*** The Centre Democrat will please give the names of Dirk Roelofs, and Isaac Reifsnyder, three insertions and charge this office.

Lewistown, March 3, 1841.

Notice to reditors.

Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and said Court have appointed Monday the 12th day April next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper

James M. Smith.

March 17th 1841.

Administration Account

Notice is hereby given to *all* persons interested in the estate of James Alexander (Big Spring) late of Armagh tp. Mifflin county dec'd, that the Executors of said dec'd have filed in the Registers office of Mifflin co their administration account on the estate of said decedent which said account will be presented to the Orphans Court at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown on Saturday the tenth day of April next for confirmation and allowance.

Enoch Beale, *Register.*

March 10th 1841.

PUBLIC SALE

Public notice is hereby given that by order of the Orphans Court of *M*ifflin co. will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out cry on Wednesday the 31st day of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. a certain messuage or tract of unimproved land lying in Oliver tp. *M*ifflin co. adjoining the Juniata river, lands of Augustine Wakefield, Dorcus Stackpole and others containing sixty acres more or less; late the Estate of John Stackpole dec'd and to be sold as the property of his minors MARY *D*orcas and Caroline Stackpole, the sale will be held at the public house of MRS C Lusk. Terms made known by

Hugh Johnston, Guardian of said Minors.

MARCH 10th 1841.

Auditor's Notice.

Take notice that we have been appointed by the Orphans Court of *M*ifflin co. auditors in the case of the administration account filed by the administrators of Martin Wurtz dec'd and that we will meet at the house of David R. Reynolds Esq. in Lewistown Mifflin county on the 31st day of March 1841 for the purpose of adjusting the same of which the said administrators and all others concerned will take notice.

D. R. Reynolds,
William P. Elliott,
William Shaw,
Auditors.

March 1st 1841.

Guardianship Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Guardianship account of Shem Yoder guardian of Christian Yoder and miner son of David Yoder, late of Union tp. dec'd, that he has filed his Guardianship account in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, which said account will be presented to the Orphans' court at the court house in Lewistown, on Monday the 5th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Lewistown, March 2, A. D. 1841.

Estate of Dr. John P. Morrison deceased.

The subscriber appointed by the Orphans' court of Mifflin county, to audit and apportion the assets in the hands of E. Banks Esq. administrator of said decedent, among his creditors, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 25th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock of said day, at the house of David R. Reynolds, Esq. in the borough of Lewistown, in said county, when and where the creditors of said estate are requested to present their demands.

DAVID M'CLURE, Auditor.

March 3, 1841.

Estate of David Winsky dec'd

The subscriber appointed by the orphan's court of Mifflin county, to audit and apportion the assets in the hand of David Weekes administrator of said decedent among his creditors, hereby gives notice that he will attend the duties of his appointment on Wednesday the 31st of *M*arch, instant, at 2 o'clock of said day, at the Public House of *M*rs. C. Lusk, in the borough of Waynesburg in said county, when and where the creditors of said estate are requested to present their demands.

ALEX'R STEEL, *Auditor.*

MARCH 12, 1841.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Simon and William Grow, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes, &c., are now in the hands of Simon Grow, who is authorised to make settlement, all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make settlement, and those having claims against the firm will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON GROW,
WM. GROW.

Granville tp., March 16, 1841.

NOTICE.

The firm of Osborne and Davis has this day been dissolved. Notice is hereby givin to those who are indebted to said firm, not to pay over their accounts to John Davis as advertised by him, as the money arising from said book is to be applied to the use of the creditors of said firm; and should he get hold of it, it might possibly be misapplied.

Alexander Osborne

Lewistown, March 3, 1841.

To Rent.

A good room, in a pleasant and business part of the borough of Lewistown. For particulars enquire at this office

March 3, 1841.

DR. SWAYNES'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
PRUNUS Virginiana or Wild Cherry,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting o Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced in the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of flegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c, of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 45, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

NEW
COACH MANUFACTORY.
JOHN CLARK, & CO.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that they have purchased of Wm. Coggshall his entire stock of materials, tools, &c., and are now carrying on the above business in the shop lately occupied by him, where they will at all times be prepared to manufacture all kinds of

CARRIAGES COACHES
BAROUCHES, GIGS,
Sulkeys, Dearbourns, Sleighs,
&C. &C.

on the shortest notice, and on moderaterom and most fashionable style.

Repairing done cheap at all times.

Lewistown, une 3d, 1840.

LEWISTOWN
HAT
MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately enlarged his stock of materials, and is now enabled to manufacture every variety of

HATS,

in the most superior style—such as
Beaver, Brush, Russia, Fur,
Silk Hats, Bonnets of
all kinds.

As he will employ the best of workmen, he assures his friends that his work, in all respects, shall equal City manufacturies, and will constantly keep for sale,

SEAL SKIN, FUR, AND CLOTH CAPS,

a first rate article. He will constantly have on hand, a complete arrortmemt of English hare, Martin, Angola, Seal and other FURS, tanned and colored, for men and womens' wear, to which he would invite attention when in season. Also,

Chinchilla Skins

for Ladies' cloaks and Childrens' caps.

The above articles have been selected with judgment and care, and purchasers may rest assured of getting good articles, by giving him a call.

Fur caps repaired and done up in good style and at moderate prices.

Henry Leibert.

November [illegible] 8.

WINSLOW'S
COPOUND BALSAM OF
HOREHOUND.

An unparralleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis; and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Bonset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the *Herbs* from which the Balsam of Horehound is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore necessary to observe that this Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the Complaints above mentioned.

For Children, this Balsam is of inestimable value. It is a speedy remedy for the Whooping Cough and *Croup*, and offords certain relief in Bowel Complaints, Cholic Teething, &c. It is pleasant to the taste and may be safely given to the tenderest infant and should be kept at all times in every family, as it is much better for the complaints incident to Children, than Paregoric, Godfreys Cordial, or the Cordials so commonly used, as hundreds in this City have testified.

For sale by Jones, C. Ritz and Marks, who are agents for Mifflin county.

Attention Millers, Millrights
AND
MILL OWNERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh
BOLTING CLOTHS,
manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and9, all of which will be sold on reaonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.

Lewistown, June 10, 1840.

Insurance.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties.—Buildings of Brick and Stone will also be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country no damages can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns. The following are the terms of insurance:

Annually.

Mills, stone or brick, from		¾ to 1	per cent.
" frame	"	1 to 1¼	" "
Woolen factories, stone		1¼	" "
" " frame		1½	" "
Dwelling house, brick or stone 50 cts. per $100 00			
" frame		¾ to 1	per cent.
Stores, brick or stone		½ to ¾	" "
" " freme		¾ to 1	" "
Taverns, frame		1	" "
" brick or stone		½ to ¾	" "
Stables & barns, brick or stone		¾	" "
" " frame		1¼	" "

Perpetually.

Brick or Stone dwellings		2½ to 3	per cent.
" " Stores		3 to 3½	" "
" " Taverns		3½ to 4	" "
" " Mills		8 to 10	" "

Appy by letter or otherwise to
R. C. HALE.

Lewistown, Dec. 23. 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolve dy mutual consent, the business will hereafter be contucted by J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all he demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan 27, 1841.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Mathias Neice and Atlee Price in the Blach-smith and Machine making in the borough of M'veytown, Mifflin co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are left in the hands of Mr. Neice for settlement, upon whom all persons interested will call and make settlement without delay.

M. Neice,
A. Price.

McVeytown, Feb. 13, 1841.

P. S.--The business will hereafter be carried on in all its branches at the old stand by Price and Curtis, where the public generally are invited to give them a call.

A. Price.
C. Curtis.

M'Veytown, March 1st, 1841.

STOP! LOOK HERE,
Furniture and Looking-Glass
MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCLIBERS thankful for past favours, so liberally bestowed upon them by the public, take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have rented the New Large Store Room adjoining James Turner's and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Hotel, where they invite the public to call and examine their stock of

Furniture and Looking-Glasses,

which are of the best materials and Workmanship and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. They are prepared to execute all orders for FURNITURE in general,—also, VENETIAN SHUTTERS, Venetian and DWARF BLINDS, on an improved plan. They have a great variety of Superb Steel, Lithography, and Wood Engravings consisting of full setts of the President's of the United States &c. &c.

***N. B. Old Looking-Glasses neatly fitted with new Glasses of a superior quality, and Glasses newly framed on reasonable terms.

☞Stores in Town and Country can be supplied with Looking-Glasses at Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

HALLIDAY & CASEY.

Lewistown Jan. 14th 1840.

REMOVAL.
NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

BOOT
AND
SHOE

MANUFACTORY.
South-east corner of the Diamond
LEWISTOWN, Pa.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above BUSINESS, and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

Having a large stock on hand at this time from his own manufactory, which consists a part of

Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots,		
" " "	"	Monroes,
" " "		Shoes & Pumps,
Boy's " "		Lace Boots,
Ladies " "		Gaiter Boots,
" Calf, Morocco, & Kip Boots,		
" " "		Shoes and Pumps,
" Lasting, Kid, & Morocco Slippers,		

With a general assortment of Youths Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞All Orders promptly attended to by
MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Lewistown, Dec. 3d 1839.

N. B.—The public may rest assured EASTERN work will not be sold to them for Home Manufacture.

Rheumatism

Entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson, of Chester County Pa. afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hips, shoulders and ankles, pain increasing towards evening, attended with heat, Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlichs Pills, for which he sent to the agent in West Chester, and procured some on using the medicine the third day, the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of healthy life.

Principal office, No. 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines.'

Attest: EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who as gent for Mifflin county.

PETERS' PILLS.

Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters'
CELEBRATED
Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—nostrils dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—sweating of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored.

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Hearing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all over; excrusiating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head-Ache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be as well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicity to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever discovered which contain an infallible cure for the SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, M. D., Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of Vegetable Remedies. No 129 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, Bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,

☞Who are regular Agents for the above named places.

May 13, 1840.

LEWISTOWN
Cabinet Manufactory.
North end of Valley Street.

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

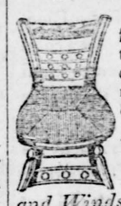
Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes.

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown. Jan. 5, 1840.

CHAIRS.



The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany. Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Furniture and Looking Glass Wareroom, one house east of Adam Grear's, and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Hotels.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

LEWISTOWN
CABINET
WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has just received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH.

J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

VALUABLE LAND,
FOR SALE.

THE Heirs of Charles Brotherlin, deceased, will sell a valuable tract of LAND, situated in Walker township, adjoining the Town of Smithfield, and in view of the Borough of Huntingdon, bounded by land of John Hildebrand, Hon. John Kerr and others, containing about

200 ACRES,

more or less, a great portion of which is cleared. There is from 60 to 70 acres of

first rate bottom Land,

several Springs of Water, a good ORCHARD of young fruit trees, and a good Log House unfinished upon the premises. A stream of water runs through the said tract, and the ridge land belonging to it is all til able, and the best quality of WHEAT LAND. If not sold before Tuesday of the April Court, it will be offered at Public Sale on that day at the Court House in Huntingdon. A good title will be given.

TERMS of sale made known by the undersigned Hairs and Widow of Charles Brotherline dec'd. at any time called upon.

Eliza Brotherline,
Rebecca Mathews,
Letitia Snyder,
Emily Brotherline,
Eliza M'Millan,
Margaret Brotherline,
Joseph Mathews,
John Snyder,
David Brotherline.

Huntingdon, April 22nd 1841.

To whom it may concern.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thomas, Root & co. are requested to make immediate payment to John R. Weeks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county Penna.—who is the only person authorized to receipt for the same. Also all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accounts to said Weeks for settlement.

Johnston Thomas.
S. W. Stuart.

Lewistown, Feb. 16th 1841.

WILLIAM S. PAWSON,
Commission Merchant, No. 77, Smith's Wharf Baltimore,

Begs leave to offer his services to the Millers, dealers in grain and other productions.

Those disposed to make consignments to him, may rely upon his prompt and faithful attention to their business. He refers to

STEWART & HORRELL,
Waterstreet, Pa.
PATTERSON & HORNER,
Lewistown, Pa.

Feb. 10, 1841.

The Juniata Bank of Penna.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Court of Common Pleas held at Lewistown, and for the county of Mifflin the day of January A. D. 1841. The said court appointed DAVID CANDOR, Esq., of Lewistown aforesaid, SEQUESTRATOR of "The Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania." All persons indebted to the said Bank, or holding property belonging to the same, are therefore, hereby notified and requested to pay and deliver all such sums of money and property due and belonging to the said Bank to the said Sequestrator. And likewise all the creditors of the said Bank are requested to present to him without delay, their respeciive accounts and demands, properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID CANDOR,
Sequestrator of said Bank.

Lewistown, January 30th 1841.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers purpose commencing a

Lumber Yard,

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

LUMBER,

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

JOIST & SCANTLING,
Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.
Cherry Boards & Plank.

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

J. A. Ewing & Co.

Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

Estate of Isaac Jones dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac Jones, late of Belleville in the county of Mifflin deceased, have been granted to William T. Bell of that place. All persons therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and likewise, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement without deay to the undersigned.

Willam T. Bell,

Belleville, Jan. 30th 8.
Administrator of said Estate.

Groceies Wines & Liquors.

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Consisting of

CANDIES of all kinds.
ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, and Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

Such as will suit Cabinet *Makers*, consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges, &c.

Robert McNeal.

Lewistown, August 5, 1840.

WIND-MILLS,
FOR CLEANING GRAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr. Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

BOOK BINDING.

Persons desirous of having books bound—in ANY STYLE WHATEVER—by leaving them with Joseph *M.* Coley, can have them bound at the establishment of

HICHOK & CANTINE,

in Harrisburg, and returned in a short time. Albums and Blank books of the VERY BEST style made at short notice.

August 19,. 1840

Removal! Removal!!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors and solicitous for a continuance of the same, informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to carry on his business of

CARRIAGE MAKING,

in all its various branches, on Valley Street, a few doors from Jacob Mutthersbaugh's tavern on the Turnpike leading to the Valley, where he may at all times be found, ready to wait upon any who may favor him with their custom.

Carriages Ready Made

as almost every description on hand, and for ltoe. Also Ploughs and Steel Springs made of order. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

Wm. Coggshall.

6 Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber some time in September last,

HENRY KULP,

an indented apprentice to the Blacksmithing business. The above reward will be paid but no charges. All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust him on my account.

Mathias Neice.

March 10th 1841.

Just Received

And for sale, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber in Lewistown, A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA—by Mordecai M'Kinney, Esq.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.

Lewistown Februry, 17th 1841.